BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865. NO. 65.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 25, 1865.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Courts moved that the Senate go into secret session.

Mr. Wiggins said he did not like the idea of secret sessions and desired some intimation of the purpose for which the secret session was to be held.

Mr. Courts said it was *for the purpose of appointing Commissioners*; and the Senate then went into secret session.

After being in secret session about an hour, the doors were again opened.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution exempting from Home Guard duty the Commissioners, &c., of the town of Wilmington. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the resolutions in regard to the arming of slaves, &c., was resumed.

The 2d and 4th resolutions were stricken out.

The 1st resolution and the 2d (3d of the series) were adopted.

Mr. Ward offered an amendment, as a substitute, for all the resolutions, which was rejected.

The resolutions then passed their 3d reading.

Mr. Ellis, by leave, introduced a resolution recommending that a bounty of lands and negroes be given to soldiers. (The resolutions provide for giving one negro and fifty acres of land to each soldier)

Mr. McCorkle introduced a bill to more effectually prevent the sacrifice of property sold under execution.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M., Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fowle presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, praying the exemption of officers pertaining to the City government from Home Guard duty. The memorial was accompanied by a bill with this purview which had its first reading. Mr. Fowle moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might have its 2d and 3d readings. Not agreed to.

Mr. Carson, of Alexander, from the Committee on the Insane Asylum, presented a communication from the Superintendent of said institution, in response to a resolution of inquiry, passed by the House a few days since.—This communication gave a detailed statement of the financial management of the Asylum, the number and salaries of employees, number of paying and non-paying patients, etc. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A message was received from the Senate, which was deemed by the chair to require consideration in secret session, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Love, the House proceeded to sit with closed doors.

After secret session, Mr. Fowle introduced a resolution in behalf of Thos. R. Pentress.

Mr. Wooten, a bill in reference to the town of Kinston.

Mr. Herbert, a bill to authorize Wm R Martin and Levi Coffee of Clay county to distil spirituous liquors.

Mr. Ashworth introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The most cruel and outrageous wrongs have been perpetrated upon the people of Randolph and other counties by the Home Guards in arresting and imprisoning without process of law, and in some instances inflicting personal injuries, upon persons of all ages and all sexes, on mere suspicion that they were harboring, or otherwise aiding and abetting deserters, with a view of *torturing* them into a disclosure of their whereabouts, thus reviving in this country, under the auspices of the military authorities, the most horrid system of barbarian jurisprudence; And whereas, the Home Guards justified their conduct at the time, by alleging, that they were acting under strict orders from his Excellency, Governor Vance, therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by this House, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter, and ascertain and report to this House the extent and nature of such outrages, and whether they were authorized by His Excellency, Gov. Vance's orders, and if so what action they think should be taken by this House in the case, if any.

Resolved further, That said committee shall have full power to send for persons and papers, issue commissions for the purpose of having depositions taken whenever and wherever they may think proper, and examine and inspect the letter book of His Excellency Gov. Vance. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fowle, a bill to explain certain exemptions from Home Guard duty. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Carter, a bill to establish Military Courts. Referred to the same Committee.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, being a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk, on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill was amended by striking out a proviso requiring that the clerk should not be with in the conscript age.

The bill then passed its 3d reading.—Ayes 47, Nays 46.

Mr. Costner introduced a resolution in favor of Willie J. Palmer, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The House proceeded to consider the special order, being a resolution in favor of the Principal Clerks of the two Houses, pending at the former session.

Mr. Grissom moved to amend by stricking out "$400" and inserting "$800" as the additional compensation to the clerks for copying the Journals. Not agreed to.

The resolution then passed its 3d reading.

A communication from the Public Treasuer relative to the collection of claims of the States against the Confederate Government was read and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr Waugh introduced a bill allowing further time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered.

A bill to authorize administrators to advance funds for the support of minor distributees of estates, was laid on the table on its 2nd reading.

Mr. Stancill offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that this Legislature take a recess from and after to-day, until Wednesday next, at one o'clock, provided that members residing too far from the Capitol to visit their homes during the recess may remain and receive their regular *per diems*.

Mr. McCormick moved to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon it was withdrawn by Mr. Stancill.

The House then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

FROM SAVANNAH.

An Augusta paper gets the following items from Savannah refugees who have arrived in that city:

Sherman has taken no slaves from their masters. Those who wish to leave do so. Those who wish to remain do so. Those who leave are taken in hand at once by the military authorities, and put to hard work cutting wood or digging upon fortifications.

Sherman has several times, we are told, openly said that neither he nor his army are fighting to abolish slavery. His leading officers have expressed the same opinion. The soldiers also openly say, that if they thought they were fighting for the negroes they would lay down their arms at once. From the tone of their conversation our informant was led to infer that if the war should cease at once, those who held negro property would remain in undisturbed possession of the same.

After the city was occupied, owners of negroes, who wished to take them from the place, were allowed to do so. The leading Federal officers openly assert that they wished every negro in Savannah was in some other locality.

Gen. Sherman continues his kind treatment towards the inhabitants. The rights of the citizens are respected and protected. Every outrage of the soldiers, or infringement upon good order, is promptly and severely punished.

A meeting of the negroes was held a few days since. They were addressed by Mr. French of Port Royal—one of the men sent out from the North to take care of "freedmen." He plainly told them if they had kind masters that they would be better off to stay with them; that while they were in that position they had no trouble or cares; but if they left their good homes they would have to provide for themselves—a matter which they would find very difficult to do, under the most favorable circumstances.

General Sherman has told several of the prominent citizens of Savannah that he does not wish to march his army into any portion of Georgia again, and that he will not do so, unless compelled by circumstances. The General further says that he regrets that he was compelled to march through Georgia; that when Atlanta was captured it was not his intention to advance further into the State.

One corps of Sherman's army has been sent to Hilton Head in transports. Large bodies of troops have moved from Savannah into Carolina within the past few days. Our informant thinks a movement on Branchville is intended; and if successful, from thence to Columbia.

Gen. Sherman regrets being obliged to advance into Carolina—as he fears that he will be unable to control his troops.

The negro women and children who have left their masters, are huddled together in a pen outside the town, in want of both clothing and food, and suffering from cold and exposure.—The soldiers appear to have little if any sympathy for them, and tell them they would be better off if they would return where they come from.

Four citizens only have been arrested on the charge of complicity with the Confederate government, but have since been released.

No person, either white or black is allowed to pass out of the city without being examined closely.

Provost guards are stationed in every section of the city about a hundred yards apart.

Only one corps of Sherman's army is quartered in the city. The balance are on the outskirts.

Quite a number of the citizens have taken the oath of allegiance. Numerous others have been registered preparatory to being sworn in.

The churches on Sunday have been well filled.

The "Loyal Georgian" has been discontinued for want of patronage. The Republican is now the only paper issued.

But few people have yet arrived from the North. Quite a number of the residents have left for New York.

The oath of allegiance is only requested of those persons who wish to go into business. We are told the substance of it is this: "I solemnly swear and affirm that I will obey all laws passed by the Congress of the United States and will also obey all proclamations issued by the President of the United States which are legalized by a decision of the Supreme Court."

The following additional items are from late Savannah papers:

Several gentlemen in Savannah, who represent a large capitol at the North, contemplate starting a national bank in Savannah.

As soon as the port of Savannah is opened, it is said that a number of large mercantile houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will establish branch houses in that city.

Ships and steamers are beginning to arrive at Savannah from New York.

The Republican announces that it will enlarge its size as soon as ink, paper and type ordered from New York arrives.

The blockade schooner Rebecca Heitz, Capt. King, about two weeks from Nassau, arrived in Savannah a few days since. Her captain did not know a change had had taken place until he cast anchor. He surrendered to the Federal authorities at once. Her cargo consisted of tea, pepper, coffee, sugar, salt, &c.

Major Gen. John A. Logan has returned to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

No public dances or any other kind of amusements are to be allowed in the city except by express permission of the Provost Marshal.

MOZART'S DYING HYMN.

Spirit! thy labors are o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untr'da shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,
Or the pleasures of earth with regret,
Pause not on the threshold of limitless life,
To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,
No wicked have power to molest:
There the weary like thee—the wrech'd shall find
A haven, a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road
For which thou art now on the wing,
Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God,
Their loud hallelujah to sing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF HIRAM LODGE, NO. 40 ARE requested to assemble at the Masonic Hall, this afternoon precisely at 2 o'clock, preparatory to attending the funeral of our late Brother A. M. Gorman, which will take place from the Methodist Church at 3 o'clock.

The members of "Wm. G. Hill" Lodge and all transient brethren of good standing who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to unite with us.

By order of the Worshipful Master,
Jan 26-1t D. W. BAIN, Sec'y.

WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITUATION AS MOULDER. He has had 31 years experience in all the various branches of casting of iron, brass, &c. His habits are unexceptionable. Address
Jan 26-2t* W. T. ADAMS.
Raleigh, N. C.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will oblige a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TALEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—The Legislature of Virginia adopted a resolution on the 17th declaring that the appointment of Gen. Lee to the command of all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reanimate the spirits of the armies as well as the people of the several States, and inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause. This resolution was communicated to the President, who, in reply, says that Virginia cannot have a higher regard for Gen. Lee of a greater confidence in his character and ability than is entertained by him.—He has always expressed his inability to assume the command of other armies than those now confided to him, unless relieved of the immediate command in the field of that now opposed to Grant. In conclusion the President assures the General Assembly that whenever it shall be found practicable for Lee to assume command of all the armies in the Confederate States without withdrawing from the direct command of the Army of Northern Virginia, he will deem it promotive of the public interest to place him in such command.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Frank P. Blair is still here, endeavoring to initiate negotiations for peace. Singleton started for Washington to-day, but the flag of truce boat was compelled to return.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Northern papers of the 20th received.

Wall street was excited on the 19th by a report that Blair had returned to Richmond with a programme from Lincoln in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to meet at City Point. Everybody who had anything to sell were selling at a sacrifice, in many cases under a conviction that the war was about over. In a day or two, says a writer, they will probably have occasion to bemoan their credulity. Gold 129¼.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Two more monitors have arrived, making ten now inside the bar.

The enemy are reported to be building a railroad from Port Royal to Pocotaligo and Mel hersonville. A Yankee transport, carrying three guns, came up Edisto river to White Point, John's Island, sounding the channel, and then proceeded up Dabro river but returned. No other movements reported.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—All quiet along the lines. The enemy have made no new movement. Our scouts report a considerable force of Yankees at Hardeeville.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The enemy have made no advance movements since last report. The railroad between Saltkitchie bridge and Pocotaligo has been destroyed, the ties burnt and the iron taken away. The enemy's pickets extend a short distance this side of Pocotaligo.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan 11.

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
" Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$18
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
RAGS	25c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$30

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army: I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 26TH INST., AT OUR Sale Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years and 2 women, one with one child, the other with 2 children, all good farm hands.

Jan 23-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A SMALL LOT OF PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER in store and sold only by the kitt.
Jan 25-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES. Agt.

COTTON.

WANTED 25 BALES OF PRIME COTTON IN good order for which the highest market price will be paid. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.
Jan 26-1t*

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Neckleburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Bassell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stips.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—R H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A R Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E R Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—H G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E K Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahe.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raleigh N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	1 50	Two weeks	8 00
Three days	2 00	Three weeks	10 00
Four days	2 50	One month	12 00
Five days	3 00	Two months	20 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 66 feet, cottage sty'e, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 12.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing
Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

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Jan 12-d&w tf

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month. W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec. 30-d&w6t

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 19, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To those subscribers whose time expires at the end of the present month, we have placed a cross mark on the margin of this paper, when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we shall ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " three months	20 00
" " one month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square of eight lines of solid brevier type, $8 00.

We regret necessity for this advance, the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our rates or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 15, 1864.

Peace Negotiators.

The gloom is disappearing from the elongated visages of "patriots and property holders," and some of the more sanguine, despising the "ninety days" prediction, now promise us the priceless boon of peace by the next new moon. (See Turner's Almanac.) It was asserted yesterday that Mr. Davis had appointed three commissioners to proceed to Washington, on a peace mission, and persons just from Richmond assure us [illegible] are great events ahead. This is doubtless true, as to Richmond and the balance of Virginia, for we look for startling changes in the military situation at an early day. We don't [illegible], however, how these changes are to bear upon the subject of peace, only in so far as they assist in accomplishing our subjugation. We think it is better to be plain in the discussion of these matters.

But suppose Mr. Davis' three commissioners go to Washington, what then? If received and acknowledged, at all, which is doubtful, they will present Mr. Davis' *ultimatum*, which will effectually close all negotiations; for to treat at all on the subject of peace it will be necessary, and the Federal authorities will demand that we go back to the beginning and treat the whole matter as an open question. If the Federal authorities should consent to discuss or consider the subject of final separation, they would never hear to a proposition to negotiate away Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and other States or portions of States of which they have military possession. Here it is all important that the States, speaking through their constituted authorities, be heard, and until they are heard, and there shall be a Convention of all the States there can be no peace: Mr. Davis and Mr. Lincoln cannot negotiate a peace that will satisfy the States or that the States will be likely to accept.

But we have more peace negotiators: Mr. Davis' three proceed to Washington, but we have another squad that is to proceed to Richmond. On Tuesday last, during the morning session of the Legislature, it was agreed that both houses should assemble at 3 o'clock, in *secret* session, to discuss the affairs of the nation, and consider the condition of the country. The bell rang, members hurried through their dinners—they hurried to the Commons hall and from 3 to 8, five long hours, they remained there with doors bolted, barred and locked! What right had outside vulgarians, the people, by whose votes these gentlemen hold those cushioned seats, to be prying into the hall where the affairs of the nation and the subject of peace are being discussed! Lock them out, the heathens! And there for five mortal hours they sat, and talked about peace, and surely we ought to have peace. But seriously, what is there, what can there be connected with the subject of peace that the people have not a right to know. The poor, obscure man who is subject to conscription and who has a wife and five or six little ones dependent on his labor for bread, is much more interested in the subject of peace than the bachelor Legislator who has a bomb-proof lease for two years.

But there were *leaky* vessels in that *secret* conclave, and as was generally expected would be the case, the proceedings of the five hours' session were pretty generally known around town yesterday morning. There were long speeches, and some able speeches; and it was said that in a discussion between the gentleman from ——, and the gentleman from ——, the "fur" was made to fly pretty freely. But the object was peace, and several "commissioners," four or five, were appointed to go to Richmond on a peace mission: whether to propitiate Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Davis does not definitively appear, the opinion prevailes, however, that the object is to ask Mr. Davis' pardon for certain *indiscreet* things that have been said and done by some of our people, in protesting against the unlawful seizures of property by government agents, denouncing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* as oppressive, tyrannical, &c. But the commissioners are appointed in *secret* session, they will proceed to Richmond in secrecy as possible, we suppose, and come back and report in *secret* session; and so the people, the sovereigns, whose servants they are, must know nothing about it. And all this, to our mind, looks very farcical.—We are opp[illegible] designs and mis[illegible] never to [illegible] pledged to oppose them under all circumstances. It was the *secret* plottings of demagogues that brought on the war and all its evils; and if we have men who are able to grapple with the dangers that surround us and the ruin that threatens, let them face the light of day, speak like men and act like men, in the presence of their fellow men, and they will receive a moral support from without which will be worth ten times more than all the schemes ever concocted in secret sessions.

Soon after the Senate assembled, yesterday morning, a motion was made and carried to go into *secret* session. Of the labor, duration, and incidents of this accouchment we may speak hereafter.

Georgia Moving.

The press and people of Georgia are moving and a demand for a Convention comes up from every part of the State. But the military are not willing that the people should have the right to manage their own affairs, and one county meeting has been broken up by a *General* James A. Gleen, a tool of the authorities.

But the people are undismayed and they are holding county meetings and calling for a Convention of the people. The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of a late date says:

> We learn that a meeting was held in Thomasville, Ga., a few days since. We have not seen the proceedings. We understand, however, that among the resolutions passed was one plainly stating that it was impossible for President Davis and President Lincoln to settle our national troubles. Another spoke of the necessity of and advised the calling of a State Convention.
>
> The meeting was a very large one. Several speeches were made for and against the resolutions. Everything passed off quietly.
>
> Brig. Gen. Gleen, who goes in for "demolishing" meetings of this kind, can see that he cannot crush out freedom of opinion in Georgia. The ball has commenced rolling and all the forces and all the patronage the administration can bring to bear cannot stop it in its onward progress.
>
> Georgia is still a sovereign State. The people are the power. They are *determined* to be heard in the matter. And what is more, they will be!

The *General* Gleen before mentioned, in a letter to the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, attempting to justify his conduct in breaking up a meeting, says:

> "That there is an important movement afoot, or on foot at present in Georgia, there can be no doubt. Those who are in favor of a Convention must know that it will result in Georgia withdrawing from the Confederacy, if not a counter-revolution of the old Union.
>
> "I have recently traveled over a considerable portion of the State and have heard the people talk. I am satisfied what they will do if permitted.
>
> "If a Convention be called in Georgia under the present move, she will be sure to withdraw from the Confederacy. I am satisfied this is the object of the present movement."

So it will be seen that this satrap of the Administration, like most of the partisans of Mr. Davis, don't consider that the people of Georgia are capable of managing their own affairs: and he would make them slaves, and give them a master. But the State of Georgia is yet sovereign, and her people will soon show this *General* Gleen, and all such toadies that they are not to be trifled with. They have acted in good faith towards the new government, and have poured out their blood and treasure with a lavish prodigality, but seeing and believing that everything is going to pieces and that universal ruin impends, they mean to see what can be done to save something from the wreck.

General Gleen may be mistaken in saying that the people of Georgia are favorable to going back into the old government; but if they so decide in their sovereign capacity, who shall prevent them?

We are glad to see Georgia moving, and we hope the people of North Carolina will not remain quiet while property, personal liberty, and all the most sacred rights of freemen are being swept away by the passing storm. Heaven has been defied and God mocked long enough by this unnatural, this fratricidal strife, and it is the duty of the people of the States, acting through their constituted authorities, to stop it. And we would have action now—to-day. The Legislature should not delay an hour.

The Wilmington *Carolinian* but does us simple justice when it concedes us sincerity of purpose in the positions we have assumed and the measures we have advocated relative to peace.—Before high Heaven, if we know our own heart, we have nothing but the honor and glory of our State and country and the welfare of the whole people in view. We want no controversy with the *Carolinian*, or any other paper: such controversy could be productive of no good and might do harm. Our position has been deliberately taken, and we mean to pursue it, and we trust the time may soon come when our contemporary of the *Carolinian* will not only concede that we were not only honest, but right, on the subject of negotiations for peace.

Death of A. M. Gorman, Esq.

This gentleman, well known throughout the State as editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, for many years past, and more recently one of the editors of the *Confederate*, died at his residence in this City on last Tuesday night. His disease was Erysipelas, and he was ill but a few days.—He will be buried this afternoon with Masonic honors.

ALL QUIET AT WILMINGTON.—The *Carolinian* of Tuesday says:

> Our military authorities have grown so prudently reticent of late that we have not a single item to report concerning the situation, except the usual "All quiet below—no change in the relative position of the armies!"

The Tarboro' *Southerner* is offered for sale.

NORTHERN NEWS.

YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The northern papers have lengthy accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher, all on the spread-eagle order. We copy the following:

At the o'clock the frigate Wabash, Minnesota, Powhatan and Colorado took their positions in line and joined in the bombardment, which may be regarded as the commencement of the grand final attempt to take the fort. I will, therefore, give you my journal of notes of the further operations of the day, taken as the fight progressed:

10: 15 A. M.—The boats from the ships with the marines and sailors to join in the assault were called away to the flagship—about one hundred boats with twenty men in each. They started in high spirits, and all were contending for the opportunity. The little gunboat Monticello, commanded by Lieutenant Cushing, was in close to the fort, and sent out a boat to take soundings. He is getting in position to protect the assaulting party, and has succeeded in shelling the rebel gunboats in the Cape Fear River.

10: 20 A. M.—The Rebel gunboat Chickamauga and Tallahassee can be seen from the masthead, coming down Cape Fear River, and shelling the woods where our soldiers were preparatory to the assault. Our army battery on the river is engaging the Rebel boats, but with what success could not be ascertained.

10: 30 A. M.—The firing of the iron-clads, frigates and gunboats is getting quite brisk. The fort remaining silent, except some rifle shots fired at the daring Cushing, who seems brave to recklessness. The only shots fired by the Rebels are from the Mound and Water Batteries south of the fort. It is believed that all the seventeen parapet guns on the north wall of Fort Fisher are disabled.

11 o'clock A. M.—The boats' crew are landing on the beach about a mile from the fort.—Shells are exploding in and around the fort at the rate of 60 per minute, although not more than half of the vessels are yet in position.—The firing is deliberate and the aim most accurate.

11: 15 o'clock A. M.—The Admiral's signals to Capt. Glisson to take his division of gunboats into action, and to take position in front of the Water Batteries and the Mound Battery south of Fort Fisher. The view of the throngs of boats going to the beach with the sailors is most inspiring. About one half of them have already landed and are forming in four divisions on the beach, their bright sabres glistening in the sun. The bombardment is increasing in volume, and the bursting of shells over Fort Fisher keeps it almost enveloped in smoke and flying sand. It would seem impossible for mortals to exist in it, though its bomb-proofs are said to be most capacious. The Admiral's flagship is moving rapidly from one point to another in the thickest of the fight and brilliant with signal flags, giving orders to the various divisions as to their movements.

11: 30 A. M.—The sailors and marines have all landed, and are marching along the beach in regular military style. A number of the small gunboats are arranged along the beach throwing shells across the peninsula at the rebel gunboats in the Cape Fear river. The men are out on the Monitors' decks and turrets watching the course of the shells.

11: 45 A. M.—The naval assaulting party form eight lines on the beach, about 250 men in each. They now move forward, each boat's crew carrying its flag. Their advance skirmish line are throwing up light rifle pits about a half mile from the fort. Firing of musketry can be distinctly heard in the woods towards the river, where the military assaulting party are under cover, waiting the signal for the attack.

12: 40 P. M.—The bombardment progresses, and Captain Glisson's division of gunboats have just reached the point of the line assigned them, south of Fort Fisher.

1 P. M.—The other vessels of the division are now in position, and all of them are receiving the compliments of the Rebel batteries.

1 40 P. M.—The cannonading during the past forty minutes has been most furious, the only responses being from the water batteries on Captain Glisson's division. The Mound continued to pay special attention to the Santiago, doubtless recognising it as the capter of so many blockade-runners.

2.30 P. M.—The line of the Naval Brigade can be seen about a half mile from the fort, lying down and awaiting the order for the assault. Cannonading by the fleet is still going on quite furiously on Fort Fisher, whilst our division is attending to the Mound and the Water Batteries. We can now see that the Mound and Water Batteries are changing the positions of their guns so as to sweep the beach and the approaches to Fort Fisher in the anticipated result.

2.50 P. M.—There has been no change in operations during the past half hour. Some of the vessels are moving from the north to the south side of Fort Fisher, so as to assist in the attack on the Mound, which can rake the storming parties. In a few minutes the hour for the assault will arrive. God grant that it may be successful, and that the lives of our gallant men may not be sacrificed!

3 P. M.—A signal from the Admiral directed the vessels to "change their fire" from Fort Fisher to the Water Batteries, and in an instant the naval brigade on the beach were observed moving forward towards the fort. They had about a mile to go to reach the abattis, and they had scarcely got in motion before shells from the Mound and the Water Batteries were poured upon them. Numbers of them were seen to fall, and scores of others to start back limping or crawling on their hands and knees. Onward, however, the main body pressed at a double-quick, the fire momentarily increasing in its fatal effects until the whole line of beach over which they had travelled was strewn with the dead and wounded. Some had fallen so near the rolling surf that their bodies could be seen tossing up and down the beach with the advancing tide. The ditch and abattis were about one hundred yards from the ramparts, and into this they poured until it was filled to overflowing when two guns were opened upon them with grape and canister from the ramparts, tearing the abattis in front of them and adding largely to their casualties. The rebel gunboats Chickamauga and Tallahassee were also shelling them from the Cape Fear river, and altogether it was a moment of frightful interest, and is soon became evident that these gallant men must retire or all be sacrificed. The abattis and ditch formed a slight protection, but the raising of a head or the slightest exposure was sure to bring a shot from the unerring rifles of the sharpshooters, who were seen standing on the ramparts with piles of loaded rifles, taking up and firing them, and handing them back to be reloaded. Their whole advance could be noticed from the fort, and it was evident that the greater portion of the garrison had rushed to that side to resist them. We hoped that in resisting the sailors they may have left the west end of the fort more easy of access to the soldiers. To get through the abattis under their heavy fire was next to impossible, and they were seen to retreat in order, leaving their dead and some of their wounded on the ground, but carrying most of the latter off with them. Those slightly wounded limped or crawled along on the beach out of range, and one gallant fellow was seen to fall dead whilst struggling along after the main body had got out of range with a wounded officer on his back. I will obtain the particulars of the naval assault from Lieutenant Farquhar when he returns to the ship, at present only giving what was observable from our decks.

3:30 P. M.—At this moment three American flags greeted our anxious vision on the rear walls of Fort Fisher, showing that the assault by General Terry on that side had been at least partially successful. We could hear the rattle of artillery on the west side of the fort, and the cannonading of our troops by the rebel gunboats, but the whole movement of the men was invisible from the ocean, and the first evidence we had of the character of the struggle going on there was the appearance of our flag over the ramparts, with the blue flag of Gen. Terry. It was a glorious and inspiriting sight, though it was evident that we only held one portion of the fort, and that a severe struggle was in progress inside. Rebel reinforcements from the Mound and Water Batteries, to the number of six or seven hundred, could be observed rushing down to Fort Fisher, and climbing over the ramparts, whilst the Mound and Water Batteries poured shell into one side of the fort, and the Ironsides and the Monitors rained their wonderous shells in on the other side.

5 P. M.—For the last hour and a half there has been every evidence of a tremendous struggle progressing in Fort Fisher during which flags entirely disappeared from the ramparts, and musketry firing could be seen and heard on all sides of the fort. It was a time of intense anxiety to the fleet. We could do nothing but retire from the Mound and the rebel batteries to the south, which were pouring shell into the west side of the fort, which it was evident was still held by our troops at the time.

5:20 P. M.—Darkness was now closing over the contest, and the Monitors and the Ironsides, with Capt. Glisson's division, still shelled the water batteries and the Mound, but could do nothing for our gallant men in the fort.

6.30 P. M.—The firing of musketry in and around the fort still continues, but we are in uncertainty as to the progress of the contest.—It is a period of intense interest throughout the fleet, and we can only hope for the best.

7.30 P. M.—The firing of musketry now seems to be to the south of the fort, indicating that the rebels are retreating towards the Mound.

9. P. M.—During the past hour and a half there has been no cessation in the musketry firing, but the rebel batteries south of the fort are all silent.

9 1-2 P. M.—Our ears were greeted a few moments ago by loud and enthusiastic cheering from Fort Fisher. For a few moments we were in doubts as to whether they were rebel cheers or loyal rejoicings, though we imagined they were two hearty and free to come from rebel throats. Our doubts were removed by the appearance on the apex of the ramparts of the fort of one of General Terry's signal officers with his flaming torches, communicating with Admiral Porter's flagship. In a few minutes lights flickered all over the fort, and the cheers were repeated with a heartiness that left no doubt in our minds that it had changed owners.

10. P. M.—The Admiral commenced to throw up rockets from the flagship, which were instantly understood as an evidence of the character of the glorious news that had been communicated to him. Every vessel in the fleet immediately responded by the burning of Roman candles, the flashing of Coston's signals and the throwing up of rockets. It was a regular 4th of July scene on the ocean, and the hearty cheers of the sailors on the ships were responded to by the soldiers in the captured fort. It has evidently been such a struggle as has no precedent in this hard fought war, and we are all longing for the dawn of day to witness the glorious consummation of our hopes.

11 P. M.—All is now silent on land and sea. The signal officers are now communicating by their blazing lanterns with the Admiral and the troops on the beach, and we retire for the night anxiously awaiting the details of the night's work, which we expect to reach us in the morning.

EXPLOSION OF THE FORT'S MAGAZINE.

Another correspondent says:

While we were looking at Fort Fisher under the Federal flag and rejoicing at its downfall, a tremendous explosion took place in its very centre, sounding louder than the boom of a 15-inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of this immense work for four or five minutes. It was at once apparent that the magazine had exploded, and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of life. We soon after learned that the destruction of life was not less than two hundred, including many sailors from the fleet who had not returned to their ships. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops in carrying candles into the magazine. A large quantity of corn meal had been found stored away in a magazine which the colored soldiers had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder underneath the meal. The exact manner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some loose powder on the floor, into which a spark fell. It was a terrible event, so soon following our great victory. I have heard the names of some regiments that are said to have suffered most, but for fear that my intelligence may not be reliable, it were, perhaps, better not to mention them.

Various rumors were afloat with regard to this terrible catastrophe, some ascribing it to the work of a torpedo, but on inquiring, I learn that it was undoubtedly the result of carelessness, or rather the lack of knowledge of the presence of powder.

The loss of life by the explosion I learn is about two hundred, besides quite a number wounded. The magazine that exploded was in the very centre of the parade, and is has scooped out the earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this vast monument of engineering ability. Quite a number of sailors from the fleet and some officers also suffered from this explosion. They had gone ashore to examine the work, and fell victims to their excusable curiosity. The Paymasters of the Gettysburg and the Ticonderoga, and an Ensign from the Gettysburg, are reported among the victims.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following has been received at the Navy Department this morning:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, Jan. 15, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that we have possession of Fort Fisher, and the fall of the surrounding works will soon follow.

As I informed you in my last, we had commenced operations with the iron vessels, which bombarded while we landed the troops. On the 14th I ordered all the vessels carrying 11-inch guns to bombard with the Ironsides, the Brooklyn taking the lead. By sunset the Fort was reduced to a pulp. Every gun was silenced by being injured or covered with earth so that they could not work.

On the 15th General Terry and myself arranged for the assault, and I ordered 1,400 sailors and marines to participate. At daylight, the iron vessels, the Brooklyn and eleven-inch gunboats, commenced battering the work, while the troops made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. At 10 o'clock all the vessels steamed in and took their stations, opening a heavy fire, which was kept up until 3 P. M., when the signal was made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side and the sailors the sea face, the ships changing but not stopping their fire to the other works. The Rebels met us with a courage worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the top of the parapet amidst a murderous fire of grape and canister and musketry. They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep *pan coupes*. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed. Many a gallant fellow fell trying to emulate their brothers in arms who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the north-east angle, as it appears on our chart.

The enemy mistook seamen's attack for the main body of troops, and offered a most vigorous resistance there, but I witnessed it all and think the marines could have made the assault successful.

In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the north west corner of the fort, fighting like lions and contesting every inch of ground. The Ironsides and Monitors kept throwing their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but occupied by the Rebels. In this way our troops fought from traverse to traverse from three o'clock in the afternoon until ten o'clock at night, when the joyful tidings were signalled to the fleet. We stopped our fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard.

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, with very much hard labor.

The troops have covered themselves with glory and Gen. Terry is my *beau ideal* of a soldier and a General. Our operations have been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the navy the credit to say that this time at least we substantially injured the fort as a defensive work.

General Terry had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only 150 men in the works. This time the works were fully manned, and contained about 800 men at the time of the assault.

It is a matter of great regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up, but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works without the navy's sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo, and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers in arms in the works had the sailors been properly supported. We have lost about 200 men in killed and wounded, and amongst them some gallant officers.

I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant S. W. Preston and Lieutenant R. H. Porter. They were both captured together in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that has so long flaunted in our face. Lieutenant R. H. Lamsin was severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieutenant Preston, in his perilous adventure with the powder boat. Lieut. George M. Bache and a number of others were wounded, the former not dangerously.

The assault only took place a few hours ago, and I am unable to inform you of our casualties. They are quite severe from the assault, but we had no casualties from the enemy's cannon.

Knowing the importance of the Department receiving news from Fort Fisher, I have written the few hurried lines. No one can conceive what the army and navy have gone through to achieve the victory, which should have been ours on Christmas day, without the loss of a dozen men.

This has been a day of terrific struggle, and not surpassed by any of the events of the war. We are all worn out nearly, and you must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory account. I will write fully by the Santiago de Cuba, which goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

There is not a spot of earth about the fort that has not been torn up by our shells. I do not know the number of killed and wounded by our fire: one 15-inch shell alone pierced a bomb-proof, killing sixteen and wounding severely twenty-five others.

Besides the men in Fort Fisher there were about 500 in the upper forts and a relief of about 1,000 men brought down by steamers this morning. So far, I believe, we have only captured the garrison of Fort Fisher. I don't suppose there ever was a work subjected to such a terrific bombardment, or which the appearance of a fort was more altered.

I presume we are in possession of all the forts. Fort Fisher commands them all. It is so late that I can learn nothing more until morning.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral, Commanding.